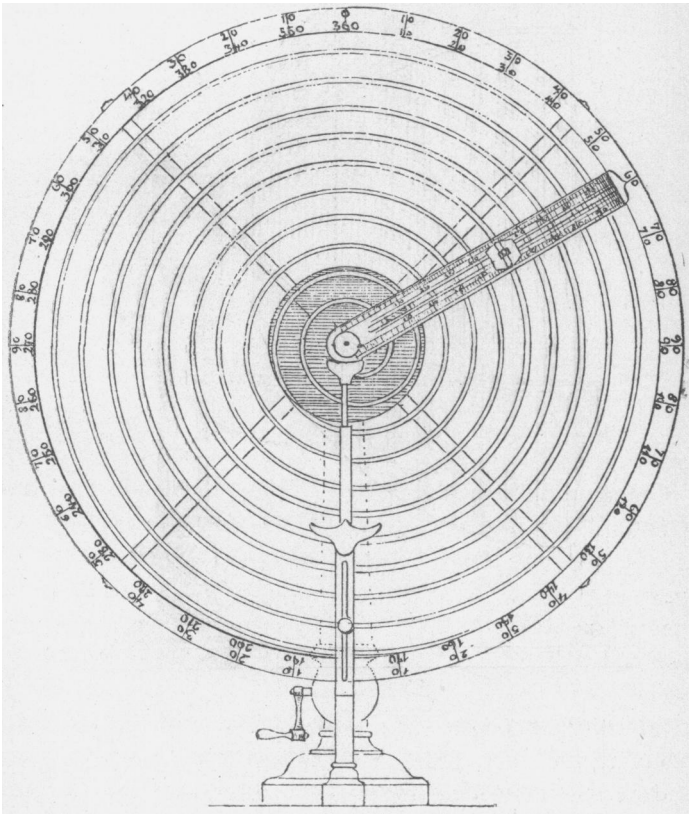


## DYER'S PERIMETER.

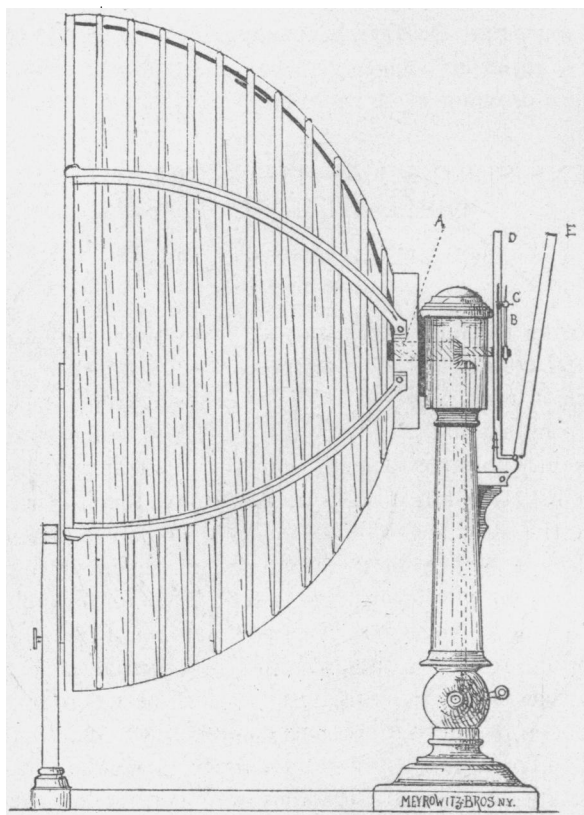
By WILLIAM S. DENNETT, M.D.,  
NEW YORK.

I AM sorry that Dr. Dyer's absence deprives us of a carefully prepared paper on this interesting instrument. But I have with me a drawing of it as "revised and improved," and as



Dr. Dyer entrusted me with the details of certain changes which have been made, I should like very briefly to refer to

them as seen in this drawing, that shows that it has passed from the hands of a carpenter into those of a professional instrument-maker. It is firmly supported by an iron pillar, at the base of which is a crank so placed as to be conveniently reached by either patient or surgeon. The degrees also are marked on both sides of the arm and the periphery, so as to



be read from any position. The "movement" of the instrument is inside the pillar, and the spindle A which carries the arm also moves a registering apparatus on the back. The registering apparatus consists of an arm B, to which is attached a pencil point C. This point is guided by a groove in the back-board D, which is of course a plane spiral, having

the same number of turns as the three-dimensioned spiral which guides the white spot on the arm of the instrument. The chart is attached to the shelf E and can be pressed at will against the pencil point when passing over a scotoma.

The perimeter may be obtained of Meyrowitz Bros., New York; price \$50.

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## LENS SERIES FOR THE REFRACTION OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

By EDWARD JACKSON, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA.

IN choosing the lens series for a refraction ophthalmoscope, we have to consider its completeness, and the convenience with which it may be used. To a certain extent these are inversely proportional; and in any series of much practical value, it is only possible to secure certain important advantages by sacrificing other advantages of less importance. Just how and where the sacrifice shall be made is largely a matter of individual taste; still that taste is to be exercised within certain limits. One of these limits is set by the minimum of inaccuracy in the correction that causes a perceptible blurring of the fundus image. This minimum may be placed at about 0.5 D., so that this is the smallest interval between the successive lenses of the series that conduces to certainty and exactness. To have the lenses varying by a smaller interval than this, rather favors inaccuracy and confusion. Again, with strong lenses, a slight difference in its distance from the observed eye makes a considerable difference in the degree of ametropia which the lens will correct. For a lens of over 6 D., one-half inch of difference in distance means more than 0.5 D. difference of power to correct ametropia. Hence, above 6 D., intervals so small as 0.5 D. are useless. For the same reason it is not desirable to have a 1. D. interval above 10. D.